Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) PH0690911

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

7. America at Work
8. The Contemplative Society

DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 31 1977
DATE ENTERED DEC 2 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Tillman Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Winthrop College Campus; Oakland Avenue — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Rock Hill — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
#5

STATE
South Carolina

CODE
045

COUNTY
York

CODE
091

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
State of South Carolina

STREET & NUMBER
Winthrop College Campus

CITY, TOWN
Rock Hill — VICINITY OF

STATE
South Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
York County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Congress Street

CITY, TOWN
York

STATE
South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic Sites Survey - York County

DATE
1976 — __FEDERAL __STATE X COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Catawba Regional Planning Council

CITY, TOWN
Rock Hill

STATE
South Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Tillman Hall (originally Main Building), completed in 1894, was the first building on the campus of present-day Winthrop College. Designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture, the building is constructed of red, pressed brick, laid in a bond entirely of stretchers. It is three stories high and includes a basement and attic. The structure is in a basic "T" shape with the front section (facing Oakland Avenue) laid out as a central pavilion with wings. The roof of the building is a combination of a gabled and hipped configuration; it is covered with slate and copper with galvanized iron cornices. All of the building is of Ohio stone.

The basement is constructed of South Carolina granite, natural-faced ashlar, laid in broken course. (Originally it housed the gymnasium with swimming pool, the printing department, heating and ventilation equipment, and various other rooms.) The main entrance is on the first floor of the building through a double elliptical-arched vestibule into a reception hall. The open vestibule is embellished with a marble floor and a billet style balustrade.

A central square tower is located to the left of the open vestibule; it is built on a massive stone base and has an open belfry and a clock deck with dial faces on all four sides. The name of the college is inscribed in the stone base and the cornerstone was laid at the front left corner of the base.

Facade: The main entrance is a double-arched vestibule. The arches are elliptical with radiating voussoirs and keystone. Rising to the left of the main entrance is the square, central tower. The cornerstone is located in the east side of the tower's base, facing Oakland Avenue.

At the top of the first story of the tower there is a solid slab of sandstone extending around two sides. On the east side, near the center of the belt course is a carved coat of arms of the State of South Carolina along with Sullivanesque-style floral motifs. On the north side is the name of the college in large raised letters. The second story of the tower is accented with stone quoins and lintel course.

An open belfry is located above the third story of the tower. Immediately above the belfry is a clock deck with dial faces on all four sides of the tower. Semicircular arches around the dial faces are repeated in the transom arches at the third level. The clock deck is covered by a Sullivanesque-style frieze above which is a conical turret covered with green ceramic tile surmounted by a cast iron finial.

The first floor windows, and those on the wings of the second and third floor, are basically double hung sash, 2/2, with stilted lintel of stone. Immediately above the arches of the main entrance are two large bay windows, extending to the height of the third story. The lower portions of these windows are double hung sash, 1/1, with transom. Above the transom is located a wide spandrel with a fret band carved in wood. Located at the top of the spandrel are small windows which repeat the pattern of those below. The bay windows are surmounted by semicircular arches

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1894 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Completed in 1894, Tillman Hall has served as the focal point of the Winthrop College campus since the school's opening session in Rock Hill, South Carolina, in 1895. One of the few remaining examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in the state, it is also one of the most outstanding.

In 1886 the Winthrop Training School for Teachers began operations in the chapel of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina, under the direction of Dr. David Bancroft Johnson and with the assistance of the City of Columbia School Board and the Peabody Education Foundation. The school was named for the head of the Foundation, Robert C. Winthrop.

In November 1891 the Board of Trustees tendered the Winthrop Training School to the State of South Carolina. By an act of the General Assembly on December 23, 1891 the school became state-supported and was renamed the South Carolina Industrial and Winthrop Normal College, becoming the first state-supported college for women in South Carolina. (In 1920 the school's name was changed to Winthrop College, the South Carolina College for Women. With the advent of coeducation in 1972, the school became known as, simply, Winthrop College.)

The College was governed by a new Board of Trustees who were appointed by the General Assembly and were authorized to open bids for a permanent site at which to locate the new, state-supported college. In 1893 the city of Rock Hill was selected.

On August 8, 1893 the Board chose the firm of Bruce and Morgan from Atlanta, Georgia as the architects for the main building of the college (present-day Tillman Hall). Main Building (as it was called until 1962) was constructed by the Thompson Decker Construction Company of Birmingham, Alabama, and labor was provided by convicts from the South Carolina State Penitentiary. On May 12, 1894 the cornerstone of Main Building was completed. The total cost for this first campus building was $200,000.

The South Carolina Industrial and Winthrop Normal College opened its first session in Rock Hill in the fall of 1895 with Dr. D. B. Johnson as President. The campus buildings consisted of Main, one dormitory, a kitchen, a laundry, and an engine house (power plant). Main Building housed all administrative offices, all classrooms and laboratories, the college library, an auditorium, two social halls, a gymnasium with swimming pool, an art hall and museum, and, to the rear of the building, a chapel and dining hall.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brown, Douglas Summers. A City Without Cobwebs. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1953.

Meriwether, Colyer. History of Higher Education in South Carolina. 1889; rpt. Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprinting Co., 1972.

(see continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than 1

UTM REFERENCES

Longitude: 81° 01'49"

Latitude: 34° 56'18"

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Tillman Hall is a "T" shaped building consisting of 2 rectangles. The rectangle making the head or front of the "T" being 195' in length and 112' in width and consisting of 5 floors with a clock tower in the front center. The body of the "T" (or rear portion of building) being 160' in length & 65' in width consisting of 3 levels.

The front steps are located 230' SW of the nearest curb of Oakland Avenue, 1719'

(cont.)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

(Mary Ann Eaddy/Steve Smith
Historic Preservation Division)

NAME / TITLE
Debbie Steverson, Catawba Regional Planning Council

ORGANIZATION
S.C. Department of Archives & History

DATE
March 16, 1977

STREET & NUMBER
1430 Senate Street

TELEPHONE
(803) 758-5816

CITY OR TOWN
Columbia

STATE
South Carolina

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Charles E. Lee

TITLE Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 4/12/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[signature] DATE 12/2/77

~~DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION~~ KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Charles A. Herrington DATE 11-30-77

~~KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER~~

over semicircular multi-paned transoms. The radiating voussoirs of the vestibule arches are repeated on the bay windows. A smaller version of these windows occurs in the third story of the flanking wings.

The attic story has ribbon windows, double hung sash, 2/2, separated by brick pilasters. These windows are supported by a horizontal course of brackets with a simple cornice above.

Interior: From the open vestibule, double wooden doors lead into the reception hall. Originally to the left was located the President's private office and the office of the Secretary/Treasurer. These offices are now occupied by the Registrar and part of his staff. To the right are located several large reception rooms and a parlor, which could all be joined into one large room if needed. This front hall connects with a wide corridor extending the length of the building. Originally this corridor provided access to various classrooms and study areas. These rooms now house various administrative offices.

First floor, left wing houses administrative offices while first floor, right wing houses the President and his immediate staff. (This is the side entrance which was permanently closed in 1974-75). A wide stairway with two flights and a landing, centrally located, leads to the second floor. Pine paneling and fluted columns form the balustrade.

On the second floor is the entrance to the original commencement hall. It has a seating capacity of 1500, including the gallery, and a stage, or rostrum, which will seat between 100 and 250 people. A music room was originally located in this auditorium. The second floor was originally used for chemical and physical laboratories, science lecture rooms, classrooms, and the college library. This floor is now used for classrooms and the offices of the Honors Council. Although pre-empted as a commencement hall by Byrnes Auditorium, the main building auditorium is still used for various campus activities.

Stairways at either end of the second floor corridor lead to the third floor. This floor originally housed the art hall and museum, various classrooms, and two large society halls. Here also is the entrance to the gallery of the auditorium. The third floor is not presently in use.

The dining hall is located in the center of the rear section of the building. Used as a cafeteria until 1974, it now functions as a study area and a banquet hall. The dominant feature of the room is an elaborate timber roof framing system.

The interior of Tillman is finished in hardwood with ornamental plasterwork on all floors. The walls are of plaster.

(continued)

The basement of the building now is the location of the various financial offices of the college, office services (include printing), and the college radio station.

Alterations: Tillman Hall remains virtually unaltered, with no major structural changes since its completion. Changes through the years have included: installation of a modern ceiling tile and modern lighting (dates unknown); air-conditioning, 1959-60; slate roof reinforced & mortar replaced between brick (damage due to storm), 1960; side entrance enclosed & utilized as office space, 1974-75; dining hall converted to study area/banquet hall, 1974; and third floor closed temporarily for security reasons, Fall, 1975 (is kept in good condition in case need to utilize arises).

Surroundings: Tillman stands at nearly the center of the tree-shaded Winthrop campus. Immediately across from the building's main entrance, in a small grassy clearing, is a stone fountain.

The first dormitory constructed on campus, Margaret Nance Hall, stands to the right of Tillman and is connected to Tillman's old dining hall by a brick passageway. To the left is McLaurin Hall, Winthrop's second dormitory. The original kitchen building, constructed of brick and stone and connected to Tillman's old dining hall, now houses the Campus Security offices.

As the college grew in enrollment, additional classroom buildings and a gymnasium were erected, relieving the crowded conditions in Main Building.

In 1962 Main Building was renamed Tillman Hall -- the name "Tillman" having been associated with Winthrop College since its founding. (Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina and U.S. Senator, was an early advocate of a state-supported college for women. He was instrumental not only in the founding of Winthrop but also in the establishment of Clemson College [present-day Clemson University] in South Carolina as an agricultural school. Tillman also served as a member and Chairman of Winthrop College's Board of Trustees.)

Winthrop College is today a state-supported coeducational institution of higher learning in South Carolina. As the school has grown over the years, its physical plant has also expanded. Tillman Hall, however, has continued to function as the "main building" for the campus and today houses the administrative and business offices of the college.

Architecture: Tillman is an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The building is primarily symmetrical in plan and facade design with the exception of the asymmetrical clock tower. Outstanding features include dramatic semicircular and elliptical arches, a bracketed belt course, projecting bay windows, a Sullivanesque-style frieze, native granite foundation, a conical-roofed clock tower and elaborate interior wood and plaster work. The building is well maintained with great sensitivity exhibited in the retention of original interior and exterior finishes.

Minutes, Board of Trustees. Winthrop Archives, January 4, 1892-March 29, 1900.

Minute Book (of Mr. Mayfield), Board of Trustees, Winthrop Archives, Jan. 4, 1892-May 31, 1893.

Physical Plant Records, Winthrop College Archives, Box 25, W428, Folder 145 to 149, Tillman Hall (Administration Building).

"Winthrop College: From a Stable to a Lovely $10 Million Campus." Rock Hill Evening Herald, 3 May, 1952.

"Winthrop College Cornerstone Day," Enterprise Publishing Company, Lancaster, S.C., 1894.

Winthrop College Bulletin, 1973-1974.

SE of the nearest curb of Cherry Road & 719' NW of the nearest curb of Stewart Ave. The farthest rear wall of the building lies 774' NE of the center line of Water Street.